



ON JANUARY 20TH, 1820, George III., King of Great Britain, died at the age of 82, after a reign of nearly 60 years. His wrongheadedness led to the revolt of the American Colonies and the birth of the United States. His interference with the French Revolution added \$2,000,000,000 to the English national debt; and his ten years insanity, deafness, and blindness makes him an object of universal pity.

## Your Wants.

You want to protect yourself against the cold weather. You want to keep yourself warm. You want a good warm ulster or an overcoat, and you want to know just where to get it. We are offering 20 per cent. off on all Overcoats and Ulsters and have a full stock to select from.

We have a special drive in a good, heavy Chinchilla Ulster at \$10, worth double that.

Our Special Suit sale has been very successful. Low prices have brought over this result. It still continues and we still have a good assortment left.

**Gans & Klein,**  
MAIN STREET, BUTTE.



Does the finest Watch and Jewelry Repairing and manufacturing in the city. Also makes a specialty of

**Fine Engraving**  
and Raised Monogram work at exceptionally low prices.

**LEYS, THE JEWELER,**  
OWSLEY BLOCK.

## NO LONGER RULER

Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii Overthrown.

## UNCLE SAM'S CHANGE

Annexation to the United States Wanted by the People.

## EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

A Commission to Confer With American Powers About Flying the Stars and Stripes Over the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine arrived this morning, bringing news of a revolution at Honolulu. The revolutionists overthrew the Hawaiian government and United States troops have been landed. A provisional government has been established and a commission, headed by Thurston, came on the Claudine en route to Washington, with a petition to the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands.

The story of the revolution is as follows: Queen Liliuokalani attempted, Jan. 10, to promulgate a new constitution, depriving foreigners of the franchise, abrogating the rights of nobles, giving her power to appoint a new house. Foreign residents at once appointed a committee of safety of 13, who called a mass meeting, which unanimously condemned the action of the queen, authorized the committee to take whatever action was necessary for public safety. On the 17th the committee issued a proclamation, calling attention to the misdeeds of native monarchs, reciting attempts of the queen to extend royal prerogatives, abridge the rights of the people, and declaring that unless radical measures were taken the credit of the islands at home and abroad, already damaged, would be wrecked, and the guarantees of protection to life and property steadily decreased. Therefore the monarchical system of government was declared abrogated and a provisional government established till terms of union with the United States were negotiated and agreed on; such provisional government to consist of S. D. Dole, J. S. King, P. C. Jones and W. G. Smith, to administer the various executive departments, with an advisory council of fourteen members, with general legislative powers.

Aside from the queen, her ministers and officers of the old government were requested to continue in the performance of their respective duties. Existing laws, not inconsistent with the proclamation were continued in force. The queen and her cabinet yielded unconditionally. The government building was seized by the revolutionists and the new government sustained by the bayonets of volunteers. Things looked squarely for a time. The first move was the presentation of the new constitution to the queen by the native legislature. It is really the old constitution, which gave the sovereign large powers. The queen then summoned the cabinet and demanded they sign the document. They refused, even though the queen threatened to declare the fact to the drove of natives waiting outside, which was equivalent to a threat that she would allow the natives to massacre them. At last, however, she calmed down somewhat and made an affectionate and rather pacific speech to the natives. About this time 300 armed sailors and marines from the United States cruiser Boston marched to the United States consulate. It is believed but for the timely presence of this vessel there might have been a general massacre of foreigners.

America's War Ships.—The Hawaiian revolution finds the United States with only one modern man-of-war on the Pacific ocean, the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. Admiral Scherrett, commanding the Pacific squadron, is here with the wooden ship, the Mohican, and acting on telegraphic orders from Washington, sailed for Honolulu at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The iron ship, the Ranger, has been ordered from Mare Island to San Francisco to await orders. All our modern war ships except the Boston are on the Atlantic at present on the way to take part in the naval review at New York. The powerful coast defense ship, the Monterey, is at this port and could be sent on short orders, but being a coast defense type of ship has rather a limited coal supply to permit being sent to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Wilder's Opinion.—William C. Wilder, another of the commissioners, explained the situation of affairs to an associated press representative. Mr. Wilder is president of the Hawaiian Inter-Island Steamship company and has a large interest in property. He said that if the United States wants the Hawaiian Islands she can have them now and on terms more favorable than ever before offered or will ever be offered again. All Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation, and the new provisional government and its aims are supported by nearly all English there, and all of the Germans. Foreign interests in Hawaii amount to about \$40,000,000, \$30,000,000 of which is in the hands of Americans. Honolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itself.

"If the United States government should refuse to annex the islands, do you think Great Britain would step in and take possession?"

"That is a question I cannot answer," said Commissioner Wilder, "but this I do know: The queen is strongly in favor of British rule and if allowed would, I have no doubt, apply to Great Britain for protection."

"Why was the British government the

only one of the powers represented in Honolulu that did not recognize the provisional government?"

"That I do not know," Queen Liliuokalani continued Wilder, "if allowed to carry out her plans would have become absolutely a despot of the islands. No whites would have been allowed to vote, the house of nobles would have been abolished, the supreme court judges, who are now appointed for life, would be appointed for six years' term only and would have been subject to dismissal at the whim of the queen. We were glad to have the United States ship Boston in Honolulu harbor. She was the only man-of-war in port, and while she did nothing beyond landing armed sailors and marines who patrolled the streets, yet the moral effect was good, and probably quelled any disposition to fighting on the part of the natives had there been any."

To Discuss the Question.—The commissioners this morning received invitations from the San Francisco chamber of commerce to meet the dispatches of that body and discuss the question of affairs with the merchants. The invitation was accepted, and the chamber of commerce will probably adopt resolutions asking the United States government to annex Hawaii.

Lorin A. Thurston, chairman of the Hawaiian commission, said this evening that things are in such a position that no party or class of residents are fully capable of establishing a stable government. They must look outside, and naturally they come to the United States. The condition of affairs is much more threatening than indicated by the published statements in Hawaiian papers. It was the declared intention of the queen to ultimately expel all foreigners from the island. She proposed the disfranchising of all except native born. This was to be the first step. There would be bloodshed and destruction of property, and after expelling all foreigners their property would be confiscated. The old treaty between France and England, made in 1842, recognized the independence of the islands and bound each nation not to take possession of the islands. It is clear in the view of those well posted that England under treaty cannot annex, nor can France. The United States at the time that treaty was negotiated refused to be bound by or join the treaty. In other words it refused to pledge itself not to take possession of the islands, but simply recognized the independence of the government.

The Hawaiian Commission.—The following is the personnel of the Hawaiian commission: Lorin A. Thurston, chairman. He was premier of the first revolutionary cabinet of Hawaii in 1897. He is a leading lawyer in Honolulu. He was born in Hawaii, his parents being American missionaries. He has been connected with the government in some capacity for years.

William C. Wilder is head of the Wilder Steamship company, which does a transportation business among the islands. He had not held a political position until recently, when he became a member of the legislature.

William R. Castle is a lawyer and largely interested in real estate in the islands. He is one of the principal owners of the Oahu railroad, which runs down to Pearl river harbor. He is a native of Hawaii.

Joseph Marsden is a sugar planter in Hawaii. He is an Englishman. He has lived in Hawaii about 15 years.

Charles I. Carter is a son of the former minister to Washington. He is a lawyer.

America's Opportunity.—Commissioner Thurston said this evening he had hopes that the country will accept the islands. "If they do not," said he, "our mission is done, but the people in the event of a refusal will surely turn to England, who will be only too glad to take us."

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.—Confirmation of the Report of the Hawaiian Revolution.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news that Queen Liliuokalani had been overthrown, came to the United States government with documents that precluded any doubts as to its authenticity. An official dispatch to Secretary John W. Foster received this morning brought the startling intelligence. He immediately sent information to President Harrison and Mott Smith, representative in Washington of Queen Liliuokalani. Mott Smith, however, had already been informed and hurried to the state department with a dispatch from Thurston, leader of the commission sent to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

Secretary Foster sent news to the office of the secretary of the navy with a request for an immediate dispatch to Secretary Tracy. Tracy had not reached the department at the time, but Assistant Secretary Soley, recognizing the importance of the information, went at once to see Secretary Foster. They had a consultation in reference to the naval strength of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and Soley informed Foster the only vessel there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity. Foster thought it would be well to have better naval representation at Honolulu, and Soley went back to the navy department to ascertain what vessel was available for service in this connection. Secretary Tracy arrived soon after Soley returned, and upon hearing the news went over to Secretary Foster.

It will take at least 10 days for one of our vessels to join the Boston at Honolulu. It is probable the new coast defense vessel Monterey will be sent. This vessel is completed with the exception of having the turret armor in place, and likely she will sail at once from San Francisco to support the Boston. The interior lining of iron, to which the armor is riveted, has been placed in her turret and the stores are all on board.

After an interview with Secretary Foster Mott Smith told a reporter he thought the new government could be maintained without display of force by the United States. He believed, he said, the people themselves would regulate matters and that there would be no trouble. Smith had believed a revolution inevitable but thought it would not come so soon.

The interview between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Smith continued for

(Continued on the Fourth page.)

## SNIDER'S SILLY SLIP

The House Chaplain Makes a Remarkable Prayer.

## THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The Busiest Day of the Session.—The County Division War Waxes Warmer.—The Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Jan. 28.—The sensation of the day has been the prayer offered by Chaplain Snider in the house this morning. The chaplain took occasion to call the attention of God to the senatorial contest. The allusion has its humorous aspects, but it was in shocking bad taste, and Mr. Snider has greatly lowered himself in the estimation of the public. The Clark people are bandying jokes about this remarkable prayer and the Dixon men say Mr. Snider can't be in the confidence of the Lord or he would have known that the Lord has been for W. W. Dixon from the start. According to a stenographer Mr. Snider prayed as follows: "We have a common interest in the welfare of this nation and its institutions and in this state that towers above sectional or political interest. O, Lord, we have been earnestly requested to pray that the minority of this house may see the error of their ways and fall into line with the majority. O, God, Thou knowest we would not approach Thee with any selfish or partisan prayers. But we stand before Thee as intelligent citizens endowed with conscience and will power, and are reasonable to Thee for our acts. Help us, O, God, to honor Thee with those God-given powers, and Thine shall be the praise, world without end. Amen."

People are wondering who it was that "earnestly requested" Mr. Snider to pray in this fashion. Although the wrath of Heaven had been invoked upon their heads, as it were, the 11 Dixon men stood up and voted for their candidate just the same.

Making allowances for the pairs, there was not the slightest change in the vote. Mr. Snider called on one or two of the Dixon men and expressed regret that offense had been taken at his prayer. He said he feared they were placing a misconception on it.

Mr. Snider's prayer speaks for itself. It is the unanimous verdict of all hands—Dixon men, Clark men and republicans that Mr. Snider made a terrible fool of himself.

Senate Senators.

In committee of the whole, to-day, the senate took favorable action on the following bills:

To create the county of Flathead.

To create the office of deputy state auditor.

To create the office of deputy state treasurer.

Monteith's bill regulating primary elections was ordered reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass. Goddard defended the bill, but all the democrats and two republicans, Brown and Swift, voted to kill it.

The senate subsequently took up the Flathead county bill and passed it.

On motion of Mattie the state treasurer was requested to furnish an estimate of the revenue and expenditures of the state during the years 1892 and 1893.

Cardwell introduced a bill locating the state insane asylum at Boulder and providing for its management.

Eggleston presented a memorial signed by Rev. Dr. F. P. Tower and Rev. F. E. Brush, as a committee of the Montana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, urging the legislative assembly to repeal the act legalizing gambling.

The memorial recited the evils of gambling and stated that Montana is the only state in the union that recognizes gambling.

The memorial was referred to the committee on public morals.

The Valley county bill was made a special order for Monday. Hatch introduced a bill for an act creating the county of Sweet Grass, defining its boundaries, providing for its organization, and to change the boundaries of Park, Meagher and Yellowstone counties.

Goddard introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a state architect and prescribed his duties and compensation.

Eggleston introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the senate of the third legislative assembly of the state of Montana takes cognizance of the death of James G. Blaine, with profound sorrow. A statesman of ripe experience, eloquent, sagacious and amazing foresight; diplomatist whose sound judgment and delicate tact were instrumental at times in averting international complications of serious import, yet whose courageous stand in respect to the interests of the United States, and all true Americans, commanded the admiration of the world and ranked him in the estimation of his countrymen as one of the most patriotic, popular and powerful of American citizens since the beginning of the republic; a politician of exceptional qualities of leadership, brilliant fertility of management, possessing a hold upon the hearts of the masses of the people seldom witnessed in political aspirants, and which adversity and misfortune seemed only to strengthen and intensify; a historian and essayist of sharp perceptive faculties and singular felicity of style; a man not free from errors, yet who in very many regards reached the highest ideal of American citizenship; whose name will shine forth in history as one of the great products of the nineteenth century. For this man the senate of the third legislative assembly of the state of Montana expresses its sense of honor and respect.

Resolved, That, as a tribute to the memory of James G. Blaine, the senate adjourn until Monday next at 10:30 a. m.

State, in a brief speech of remarkable brilliancy and pathos seconded the motion to adopt the resolution. As an amendment to the motion Goddard moved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to Mr. Blaine's family.

That amended, the motion was carried unanimously.

The Bill Builders.

The house held only a forenoon session. Bray introduced a memorial to Montana's senators and representatives, instructing them to oppose by their votes and to use all honorable means to prevent the repeal of the act of July 14, 1891, requiring the purchase of 34,000,000 ounces of silver per year and the issue of legal tender

notes redeemable in coin therefor without the substitution at the same time and in the same act of a provision restoring to the people of the United States the constitutional standard of gold and silver, under conditions of free bimetallic coinage, as the same existed prior to the act of 1873.

In committee of the whole the house had a monkey and parrot time over the world's fair appropriation. The fight was over the question whether the appropriation should be \$75,000 or \$60,000, and nearly everybody had something to say. Babcock, chairman of the appropriations committee, contended that \$50,000 was all the condition of the state treasury would permit.

Walkup offered a substitute appropriating \$62,500, and said in support of the substitute that \$5,000 was inadequate for printing pamphlets to advertise Montana's resources, as coming from so great a state, and that he would offer another amendment to compel the board of managers to have the printing done in this state and not in some cheap job office in Omaha, St. Louis or St. Paul. He said the custom of sending state or county work outside of Montana was an outrage. That work paid for by the state or counties should be done at home. Bray of Silver Bow offered a substitute appropriating \$38,000, which was lost without coming to any conclusion. The committee arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

A petition was received from certain residents of Choteau county, protesting against the passage of the Bear Paw county bill. The petition averred: first, that, in the year 1892, Choteau contained an area of 21,000 square miles and had property assessed at \$6,062,180; second, that Teton county will take from them 7,048 square miles and \$1,998,000; third, that the proposed county of Bear Paw would take from them 4,920 square miles and \$1,064,186 of assessed property, thus reducing this county from the second to the third class; fourth, that there are no sufficient reasons for further subdivision of this county at this time, while there are many reasons against such a course. Nine-tenths of the populists of the proposed county live at or near the railway and have easy access to the present county seat at Fort Benton; fifth, that the present indebtedness of Choteau county is in round numbers \$135,000, a proportional part of which the new county would have to assume, and they submit that, with a valuation of \$1,064,186, the county of Bear Paw would, in order to pay running expenses, require a very burdensome tax levy.

Beecher, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred house bill 67, an act fixing the qualifications of electors upon questions authorizing the raising of money, reported it back, recommending its passage.

Several bills of which notice had already been given were introduced. Notices of introduction of bills were given as follows:

By Goodell—An act fixing auctioneer licenses.

By Hurrell—An act to amend section 302, third division of the compiled statutes.

By Luckey—To provide revenue for the support of the state government for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

Much routine business was transacted.

THE NEW IRISH BILL.

Her Majesty Will Still Do Business at the Old Stand.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The new Irish home rule bill declares that there shall be established in Ireland a legislature consisting of the queen and an Irish legislative body, empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. The power to enact laws for the kingdom at large is retained by the imperial parliament, and a sub-clause retains to the imperial parliament the control of land legislation for five years. The executive government of Ireland is to continue vested in her majesty. The bill provides for the election of members and their retirement, and fixes the annual contribution of Ireland to the national debt, at £2,301,000. It will not be lawful for the Irish legislature to appropriate any revenues for any purpose without the consent of her majesty. Power is also retained by her majesty to veto any bills passed by the Irish legislature.

Two More Suspects.

LA JENTA, Col., Jan. 28.—Two more arrests in connection with the Atchison & Santa Fe railroad robberies were made this morning. The prisoners refuse to talk to the press. They are already taking steps toward their defense. Developments to-day show the thieves more widespread than at first supposed. At many places it is claimed station agents and operators have been in with the steal.

It requires men of nerve to conduct a large business successfully in these go-ahead times—men who can conceive a brilliant idea and dare spend their money to carry it into execution. Up to this year there have never been more than four or five men, from all the dry goods houses in Butte, together in the East at one time. The Connell company has discounted themselves and all the others by sending seven special buyers East to purchase spring goods.

Seven buyers gone to the dry goods head markets, which are about 3,000 miles away! That speaks volumes for the M. J. Connell Co. It means that they are a most wide awake and progressive firm, and that they mean to do the business for 1893.

Canada for Free Trade.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27.—Government supporters in parliament have taken the lead from the liberals in attacking the tariff. They have given notice that they will move on Monday in favor of putting corn, coal oil and binding twine on the free list.

Does Protection Protect?

Certainly, in one instance, it does. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great protection against the danger of impure blood, and it will cure or prevent all diseases of this class. It has won its name of the best blood purifier.

General Carroll Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Major General Samuel M. Sprigg Carroll, U. S. A., retired, died here to-day.

"Seeing is believing." Linoleum floor cloths, draperies, curtains of all kinds will be very cheap at Connell's the end of the week. Very many goods are reduced to half price. Their buyer Mr. Donahue expects to buy a large stock, and they absolutely must have room for them. See their window for prices.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—The question whether or not Blaine died a Catholic just at present is attracting much attention. Rev. Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, yesterday sent a telegram to a member of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington asking if Blaine had received the last sacraments. The reply to-day was "No."

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Great banks of snow that have been resting on the roof of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair had their tremendous weight augmented last night and to-day by a heavy downpour of sleet and rain, and the weight proved too much this afternoon for certain parts of the structure. The glass work and light iron work in the east annex was caved in for a space of about 16 by 500 feet.

Had a Great Jollification.

KALISPEL, Jan. 28.—A monster raffle meeting was held here to-night to ratify the bill creating Flathead county, making Kalispel the county seat. Fireworks, booming cannons and music showed the enthusiasm of the residents of Kalispel. Many ranchers were present and joined in the jollification. Speeches were made by prominent citizens.

Doesn't it stand to reason that the man who devotes his time to the study of one branch of business should be more of an expert than the one who attempts to run two or three or even more at the same time? The Connell Co. have put this idea into vigorous practice in sending no less than seven special buyers to the East this spring.

Died as He Lived.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The question whether or not Blaine died a Catholic just at present is attracting much attention. Rev. Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, yesterday sent a telegram to a member of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington asking if Blaine had received the last sacraments. The reply to-day was "No."

General Carroll Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Major General Samuel M. Sprigg Carroll, U. S. A., retired, died here to-day.

"Seeing is believing." Linoleum floor cloths, draperies, curtains of all kinds will be very cheap at Connell's the end of the week. Very many goods are reduced to half price. Their buyer Mr. Donahue expects to buy a large stock, and they absolutely must have room for them. See their window for prices.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—There was a serious accident on the Chicago & North-western road near Kent, Ill., to-day. A special train carrying an excursion of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association on its return from Chicago was wrecked by a broken rail, one man being killed and a large number injured. The baggage car and forward coach went down on their sides, but the two following coaches remained upright. W. E. Ackers of Minneapolis was instantly killed. Those most seriously hurt are: W. E. Ackers, all of Minneapolis; McK. Alexander, of Ottumwa; H. Smith, of Gilman, Iowa; Charles Carpenter, of Frederickburg, Iowa.

It is not thought that any of these will die. Besides them 22 other excursionists sustained painful cuts and bruises, but nothing serious. A doctor was on the train who assisted in caring for the wounded, and the railroad officials quickly brought additional assistance from all directions and did all in their power for the care of the injured.

FOR BLAINE'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Statesman Will Rest in Oakhill Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Blaine's funeral services will be held in the Church of the Covenant. Admission will be by card after seats are allotted to the family, personal friends, president, members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, which will leave room for a very few. The pall bearers will be personal friends.

The remains will be laid to rest in beautiful Oakhill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms a part of Washington city, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.

Messages of condolence continue to pour in from all parts of the country and from abroad.

Heideman-Lueder.

WALKERVILLE, Jan. 28.—A. J. Heideman and Miss Matheline Lueder were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony at 8 o'clock this evening at the residence of W. H. Gehrman. The ceremony was performed by the favorite knot-tyer of the county, Judge M. Colman of Butte, and was witnessed by a large crowd of friends. The bride was given away by her brother. Following the ceremony the entire assemblage went to an elaborate supper and toasts were drunk to the health of the happy couple. Mr. Heideman is a blacksmith and iron contractor on East Park street in Butte, and his handsome bride is loved and admired by a wide circle of friends. The happy couple were the recipients of many elegant and valuable presents, and they enter upon their sphere under the most auspicious circumstances, and followed by many warm wishes.

Filled With Whiskey.

BUTTE, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Dublin Guleh Cole, the notorious, is again occupying her old quarters in the county jail. Dublin Guleh whiskey got away with her, and put great fantastic ideas into her head. She was exhibiting herself in the garb that Eve wore before the fig leaf came into fashion, and made the corners of the gulch resound with cries of "murder!" She ran into the arms of a policeman and declared that here husband was going to murder her. She was taken to jail and charged with being crazy, but she became more rational as soon as the effects of whiskey were off.

By Snow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Great banks of snow that have been resting on the roof of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair had their tremendous weight augmented last night and to-day by a heavy downpour of sleet and rain, and the weight proved too much this afternoon for certain parts of the structure. The glass work and light iron work in the east annex was caved in for a space of about 16 by 500 feet.